

Crystal Lantern

High-grade, side lift tubular lantern, substituting the usual metal one, with ample protection against such leakage is impossible, and the lantern will be sent to any address prepaid, upon the receipt of the enclosed check, or money order. We will send you one of our new Catalogues—FREE, of course.

E. DIETZ COMPANY,
80 Light Street, New York.
ALL GOODS ARE STAMPED "DIETZ."

general thing well sustained. The wheat market has weakened the past week, closing at Chicago on Tuesday at 72½¢ for July, as against 75½¢ a week ago. Corn and oats hold firm in spite of the slump in wheat. Millfeed steady. Flour is slightly easier in sympathy with wheat, but prices are but little changed. Pork and lard are dull and steady, with hams quoted higher. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Pressed hay higher, with loose hay bringing as high as \$15.00 for fancy lots. Potatoes very firm for both new and old. In country produce, butter is steady; cheese firmer, with country markets a fraction higher; eggs firm at 17¢; beans a trifle firmer. Lambs are quoted firm. Beef is in good supply, with trade quiet; prices rule steady.

APPLES—Eating apples, \$5.50@6.50 per bbl. Dried, 60¢@70¢. Evaporated, 10¢@10½¢ per lb.

BUTTER—17¢@18¢ for choice family; creamery, 20¢@21¢.

EGGS—Maine, 14¢@15¢; Yellow, 15¢@16¢.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 9¢@10¢; N. Y. Factory, 9¢@10¢; Sage, 11¢@12¢; new cheese, 10¢@11¢.

FLOUR—Low grades, \$2.85@3.00; Spring, \$4.35@4.50; Roller Michigan, \$4.45@4.50; St. Louis Winter Patents, \$4.30@4.45.

FISH—Cod, Shore, \$4.50@4.75; Sealed herring per box, \$14.00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 44¢@45¢; oats, 38¢@39¢; cottonseed, car lots, \$23.00; cottonseed, bag lots, \$24.00; sacked bran, car lots, \$16.00@17.50; sacked bran, bag lots, \$17.00@18.00; middlings, \$17.00@18.00.

LARD—Per tierce, 60¢@61¢ per lb.; half, 61¢@62¢. Pure leaf, 80¢@81¢.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 85¢@90¢ per bu. Provisional—Pork, 12¢@14¢; chickens, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, 14¢@15¢; eggs, nearly, 17¢; beef, 70¢@80¢; pork backs, 12¢@15¢; clear, 12¢@15¢; hams, 10¢@10½¢.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

[Corrected June 28, for the Maine Farmer by B. F. Parrott & Co.]

Corn and oats firmer. Flour steady. Wool moving more freely, demand increasing. Wood plenty. Mixed feed unchanged. Hay in sharp demand, higher. Flour unchanged, tending upward. Sugar steady.

STRAW—Pressed, 80¢; loose, 85¢@90¢.

SHORTS—88¢ per hundred. \$17.25@17.50 ton lots. Mixed Feed, 93¢.

WOOL—180¢ per lb.; spring lamb skins, 25¢@30¢; (wet, skins), 50¢@55¢; calf skins, 11¢ per lb.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1.17; 23, ton lots.

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots, \$2.00; bag lots, \$1.35; Buffalo, ton lots, \$1.85; bag lots, \$1.20.

FLOUR—Full winter patents, \$4.50; Spring patents, \$4.30@4.50; roller process, straight, \$3.85@4.00; low grade, \$2.50@3.00.

SUGAR—\$5.44 per hundred.

HAY—Loose \$11.00@12.00; pressed, 12¢.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7½¢; ox hides, 7½¢; bulls and stags, 6½¢.

LIME AND CEMENT—Line, \$1.10 per cask; cement, \$1.35.

HARD WOOD—Dry, \$5.00@5.50; green \$3.00@4.00.

GRAIN—Corn, 47½¢; meal, bag lots, 80¢.

OATS—78¢, bag lots.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected June 28, for the Maine Farmer, by Haskell & Lincoln.]

New domestic cheese coming in. Eggs firm. Potatoes dull. New vegetables coming in. Butter in short supply, and scarce. But few chickens coming in, more wanted. Spring lambs plenty. Veal plenty.

BEANS—Western pea beans, \$1.25. Yellow, \$1.50.

BUTTER—Ball butter, 12½¢@13¢. Creamery, 18¢.

CHEESE—Factory, 10¢@13¢; domestic, 10¢@13¢; Sage, 12¢@13¢; new cheese, 10¢.

EGGS—Maine, 14¢@15¢; Yellow, 15¢@16¢.

LARD—In bulk, best, 85¢.

PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt pork, 6¢; beef per side, 70¢; hams, smoked, 85¢; fowl, 12¢@13¢; veal, 70¢; round, 10¢; mutton, 60¢; lamb, 40¢.

SPRING CHICKENS—Broilers, 15¢@16¢.

POTATOES—Old, 60¢@65¢ per bush. NEW CABINETS—40¢ per lb.

TURKEYS—Native, 10¢@11¢.

NEW BEETS—35¢ per bunch.

STRAWBERRIES—Native, 8¢@10¢.

GREEN PEAS—Native, 90¢@1.00 per bush.

CUCUMBERS—Native, 35¢.

Kennebec Steamboat COMPANY.

For Boston

SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Daily Service Except Sundays.

Commencing Monday, June 19, 1899, steamer "Della Collins" will leave Augusta daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a.m., for Boston, via Portland, with steamers which leave Gardiner daily, except Sunday, for Boston, via Portland, at 8:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Returning, leave Boston every evening except Sunday at 10:00 a.m. for Augusta, via Portland, with the steamer "Della Collins," arriving in season to connect with early morning steamer and electric cars.

Fares between Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Boston, \$1.75; round trip \$3.00; Richmond, \$1.50; round trip \$2.50; Bath and Popham Beach, \$1.25; round trip \$2.00.

ALLEN PARTRIDGE, Agent, Augusta. JAS. B. DRAKE, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Augusta Water Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta Water Company will be held on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:

To receive the report of the Treasurer.

To elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year on any other business that may legally come before them.

W. A. MANLEY, Clerk.

Augusta, Me., June 1st, 1899.

GOOD FOR

Kennebec County.—In Probate Court at Augusta, in vacation, June 28, 1899, the last will and testament of John W. Kennebec, late of Kennebec County, deceased, having been presented for probate, and the same being found to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, the same is hereby admitted to probate, and the executor named therein, to wit: J. W. Kennebec, is appointed executor of the same. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at Augusta, Maine, this 28th day of June, 1899.

G. T. REGAN, Judge.

Attest: W. A. Newcomb, Register.

Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE. MECHANICAL ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, ETC.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.
Vol. LXVII.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.
No. 36.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

OUT IN THE FIELDS.

The little cares that fretted me, I lost them yesterday. Among the fields above the sea, Among the winds at play, Among the lowing of the herds, The rustling of the trees, Among the singing of the birds, The humming of the bees.

The bolsh fear of what might pass I lost them all away Among the clover-scented grass, Among the new-mown hay, Among the hushing of the corn, When drowsy poppies nod, Where ill thoughts die and good are born— Out in the fields with God.

—St. Paul's.

Some one has said that if you study Nature from books when you go out of doors you cannot find her. Agricultural colleges—some of them—have found that the way to teach agriculture is to get the student in contact with that which he is studying.

Our state has some advantages from being late in the race so far as the seasons go. While in latitudes further north the strawberry crop has been over-ripe and great quantities of this delicious fruit have not paid for the handling, yet for our berries there is an open market, and satisfactory prices await all that are grown.

Though the caterpillar flight for the season is over it is not too late to learn a lesson. Over in the Catskill mountains a Turk state they have discovered a way to call them down. A woman, having the dinner horn under a maple tree was surprised with a downpour of caterpillars on her head and to the ground. This was repeated at every succeeding blast. She told her experience and the noise cure was adopted throughout the neighborhood. Horns, drums, and conch shells at once had business. Caterpillars by the bushel were called down and destroyed. The much shell seemed to do the best business. A similar statement comes from another locality.

The great Santa Barbara grapevine in the Montecito Valley, California, of which so much has been written, is at last to be cut down, as it is decaying. It is the largest of its kind in the world, trunk over four feet in diameter and stretching over a space 75 feet square. It is supposed to be near or quite a hundred years old. There were two vines. The first was cutting from a Mission vine, and was brought to the place by a seafarer who used it as a sailing whip on the occasion of a visit to the place. It was planted. From the young vine the owner took a cutting and set it near the other. Both grew to a great size. The first vine died 25 years ago. All tourists made it a point to see the Santa Barbara grapevine.

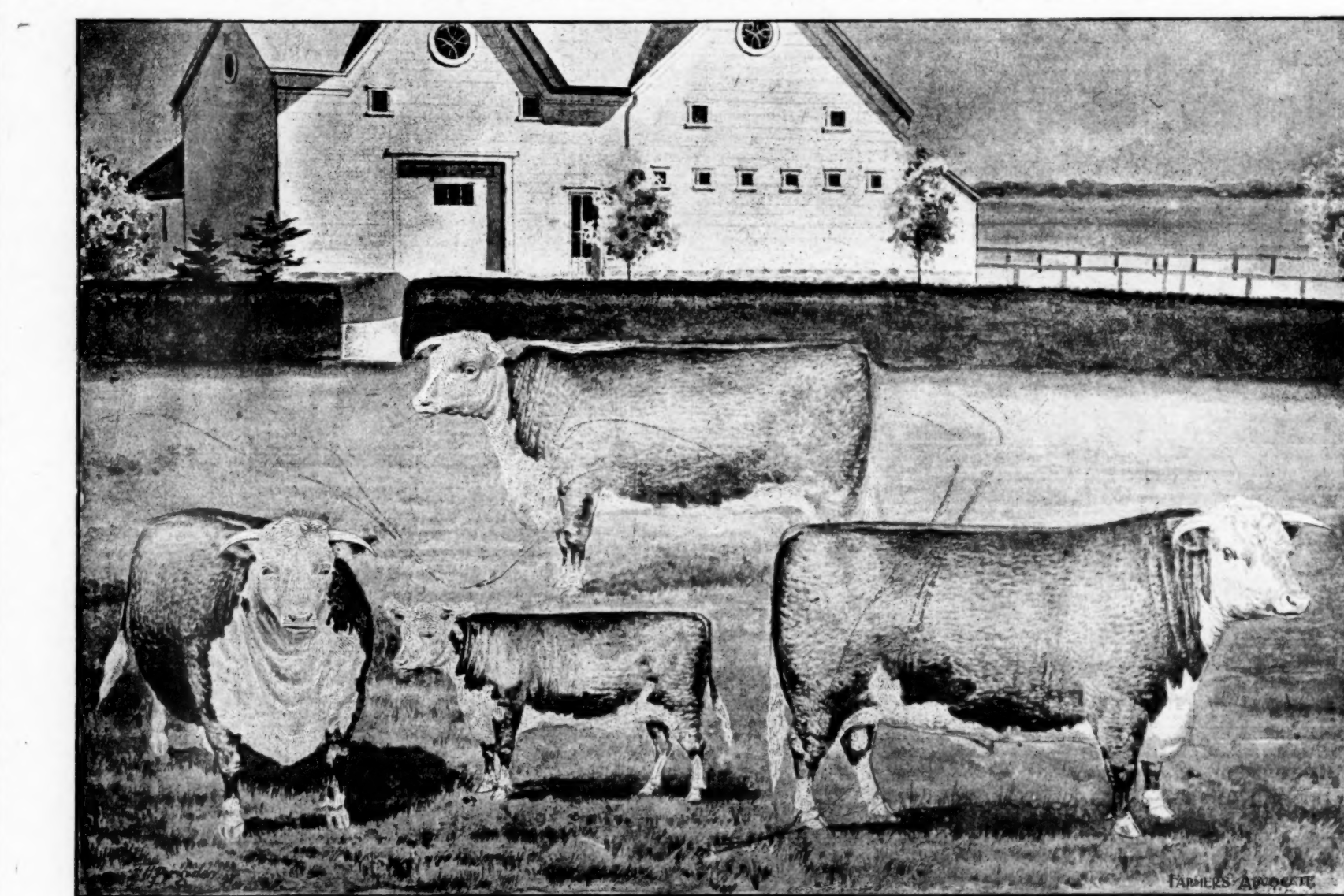
THE HAY CROP.

It is now beyond question that the hay crop of this state, and of New England throughout, is to be light in the extreme. The situation has now gone beyond remedy. Following a year of great plenty the hay crop will be a severe one. The farmers generally were stocked with full herds and flocks, and declined to sell their choice young animals on the high prices of six months ago for the reason of an intention to keep the numbers of their herds full. Now with a sudden shortage of hay precipitated more or less of this stock must be disposed of.

The shortage of this important crop is accounted for chiefly by the drought. While a belt of territory along the coast from through York and Cumberland counties was damaged by winter killing, yet throughout the greater part of the state grass wintered perfectly and started out springing with the promise of a full crop. But with scarcely any rain from the time the snow melted in April till the principal grasses and clovers had made their annual growth in the closing days of June was too much for it to bear without its damaging effects. Grass cannot have a plentiful supply of water or cannot make a full crop. On dry land the early varieties of the grasses predominate and the grass is a signal failure. The grasses having matured their growth can do no more and are being cut to save the little they bear. Stiff clays are no better, and clovers are dwarfed to a quarter of their natural growth. Under any conditions of rainfall that they now follow these grasses are beyond improvement. The measure of the time of their growth has been spanned and they will ripen and waste unless harvested at once. Fields fat in fertility have suffered loss, and it is on such that the principal crop of hay this year will be found. Estimates of the crop on different farms are from one-half to two-thirds of a full crop, varying with the amount of soil and the varieties of the grasses they bear. In the northern belt of the state the crop is better than further south.

This is a dark record, yet the time is ahead for the harvest. There is, however, one condition through which the

A FAMILY OF BEEF MAKERS.—THE TYPE TO CLING TO.



SYLVAN 3RD OF INGLESIDE. JESSIE OF INGLESIDE. AMOS OF INGLESIDE.

Ingleside Farm Herefords, bred by H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec.

present stand of grass on the best fields may yet be increased. Long continued wet weather would start a young growth from the bottom which would add to the present stand in proportion to the time the cutting of the same was delayed. We have known years when the growth was largely increased in this way after the haying was begun. What the weather of the month may be of course no one can know. The rain of last week was light and its effects will last but a short time. Unless frequent and heavier rains follow, the bulk of the hay crop this year is already made.

Massachusetts and southern New England have fared worse in their hay crop than we of the north. Farther west, however, and throughout the Mississippi valley rains have been abundant and a full crop is being harvested. There is also a large amount of old hay on hand left over from the bountiful crop of last year. Famine prices for the product, therefore, need not be looked for. The principal markets for hay here in the east now look to Canada and the western states for their principal supply, so that a New England shortage of the crop will hardly be felt in that trade. Of course, the price of hay to meet local consumption will be well sustained, but this never takes any considerable amount at extreme prices. Hence though the hay crop will be extremely short in the state there will be no cause for selling stock at ruinously low values or paying extreme prices for their feed. The caution of the Farmer last year to husband carefully all the hay, though it was plenty for the time, for it was probably not far in the future when it would be needed, seems to have been well founded.

THE DROUTH.

The rain of last week which broke upon the thirty earth just as our issue of the Farmer was going to press, came none too soon. In Maine, and generally throughout New England, it was the only rainfall of any considerable amount since the melting of the snow in April. On our own farm not an inch of rain had fallen in all that time. Almost continuous sunshine, extremely drying winds and frequent periods of high temperature characterized the weather. Some crops on some lands had stood out bravely against so protracted a period of dry weather, yet for a few days all crops on all soils gave unmistakable signs that the turning point had been fully reached when the farmers' efforts for the season must be blasted unless the needed rain should come.

The rain came, and never was it more welcome—never was its gentle patter sweeter music. On naturally dry soils early crops were too far advanced to be restored and will prove a greater or less failure, according to their stage of advancement. In this state, however, the principal cultivated crops of the farm were not so far advanced as to be beyond repair, should plentiful rains now follow, as they probably will. As a rule, corn

has a good stand, and though not large, it was not stunted by the drouth to a degree to prevent a rapid growth from now on to the finish. The same is true of the principal area in potatoes. While in some cases, on dry land, the seed failed to come up, yet this is the exception, and the main crop is only set back a little in time, while it is now all ready to go on with the work of making full crops. Grain was not seriously dwarfed in its progress, and is now showing a good stand. We fear in many cases the grass and clover seed sown with it have fared hard, but it is too early to note the effect with any certainty. Hungarian, of which a wide breadth has been sown, has been set back, but there is ample time for it to recover and make up lost time. More of this crop is being sown the present week.

While the strawberry yield has been dwarfed somewhat for the want of plenty of water, yet the plants wintered so perfectly over the most of the state, and the early part of the season was in every way so favorable, that a full average crop is being picked, and a quick home demand is found for all grown.

With frequent rains now following the season through, there is every prospect that the cultivated crops on Maine farms will, in due time, bring forth a full harvest.

MAINE CATTLE COMMISSION.

Important Rules Adopted.

Attention is called to the following rules adopted by the present Board of Cattle Commissioners for the better protection of our cattle industry and also of our farmers. These rules are strong and clear, yet conservative, strengthened in some features to insure greater harmony and consequent freedom from disease.

Special attention is called to Rule 2:

Rule 1.—The Cattle Commissioners of the State of Maine, having found from recent experience that it has become absolutely necessary to supplement our former notice of quarantine issued January 1, 1892, so that it shall include not only Massachusetts, but all other states, order that no cattle for dairy or breeding purposes shall be brought into this state either by road, water, railroad or other conveyance until further notice; and all such cattle entering our state, without a permit signed by some member of our Board, will be subject to quarantine at the owner's expense, and the attention of all persons is directed to chapters 177 and 194 of the Public Laws of Maine, of 1880 and 1893 respectively, which will hereafter be rigidly enforced.

Rule 2.—Each and every animal brought into this State of Maine for any other purpose than those stated in Rule 1, shall be subject to the same restrictions, except western cattle for slaughtering purposes. And all owners

of such animals shall secure a written permit for transporting such animals into this state, which permit shall be signed by one or more members of the State Board of Cattle Commissioners, now existing.

Rule 3.—There will be two quarantine stations provided—one, at Saco, near the Eastern Division Railroad Station; the other at Brunswick, on the line of the Maine Central Railroad.

Rule 4.—The style of permit shall in each instance be as follows:

No.

STATE OF MAINE.

BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.

F. O. Beal, Bangor, Pres.

John M. Deering, Saco, Secy.

Frank S. Adams, Bowdoinham.

LIVE STOCK PERMIT.

Permission is hereby granted Mr., of, to bring into the State of Maine from, head of neat stock. This permit is valid on any transportation company, railroad, or steamship, if used within thirty days from its date.

Rule 5.—In case any animal is found diseased, and is therefore condemned and killed by the Cattle Commissioners, the owner of such animal, at the time of its killing, shall give a release to the Board of Cattle Commissioners, and shall declare in the said release his acceptance of the appraisal. Said release shall read as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.

F. O. Beal, Bangor, Pres.

John M. Deering, Saco, Secy.

Frank S. Adams, Bowdoinham.

CONDEMNED LIVE STOCK RELEASE.

I hereby release the Board of Cattle Commissioners from all liability or action on account of killing the animal owned by me, found diseased by, under the provisions of Chap. 177 and of the Public Laws of 1880, as amended by Chap. 194 of the Public Laws of 1895. I also hereby agree to accept of the appraisal of the animal in full compensation for said condemned animal.

(Signed)

Rule 6.—If any person owning animals suspected of being diseased, makes lawful application to the Cattle Commissioners for an examination of such animals, and the symptoms of the suspected animal are not sufficiently developed to warrant the destruction of the animal, the commissioner, or his agent making the examination, may make an agreement with the owner to the effect that if said animal reacts under the tuberculin test, the state shall pay for such testing, otherwise the owner shall pay the expenses incurred.

Rule 7.—Upon application of the Boards of Health, municipal officers or citizens and tax payers of the several cities and towns within the state, the commissioners stand ready to promptly investigate and examine such cases as are reported to them. The commissioners are to be regarded as the examiners or judges of suspected animals, and consider it the duty of Boards of Health, and any others who may be interested or affected by diseased animals, to notify them of any and all cases which may be dangerous to the health of the community.

Rule 8.—There shall be a meeting of the board of cattle commissioners, on the first Wednesday of January, April, July and October respectively, for the purpose of auditing bills incurred in the preceding three months, and all such bills shall then be paid provided there are sufficient funds in the state treasury therefor.

MORE GOOD STOCK FOR MAINE.

We are able to present our readers this week the very fine group illustration of Ingleside Farm Herefords, one of the noted herds of the Dominion of Canada, and pleased to be able to announce that the prize winning cow, Sylvan 3d, shown in the cat, has been purchased of Mr. Smith by a wide awake Somerset county breeder, Mr. B. B. Perkins, and is now at his farm in Skowhegan. All the years the Maine Farmer has urged the importance of maintaining the beef making industry and Somerset county farmers have been furnishing the object lessons. With prices low or high they have held to their chosen work until to-day they realize the sure coming of a beef era with fair prices.

All over the county good animals are bred and purchased to still further improve the herds and Mr. Perkins, in securing this noted cow, adds to his family one of the pronounced winners in the leading Provincial shows for the past three years. Her first calf, Sylvan 7th, was not beaten last year, and the cow is now in calf by the noted bull, Mark Hanna, bred by W. S. Van Nutter, Fowler, Indiana. Mr. Perkins is to be congratulated on securing so great a prize and other breeders will be stimulated to make further purchases and importations and the great beef industry of Maine will be permanently benefited thereby.

For the Maine Farmer.

IN DEFENSE OF MILK.

A Farmer's Protest against Hasty Judgment.

In Board Bulletin No. 1, for 1899, appears a lecture by Theobald Smith, M. D., on the sanitary aspects of dairying, delivered at the Dairy Conference in Portland, in the opening of which he very neatly fortifies himself against criticism:

"It is stated on the authority of Dr. S. W. Abbott, secretary of the board of health of Massachusetts, that during the past five years fully 25 per cent. of all deaths occurring in children under one year of age were due to intestinal diseases; 8 per cent. of the whole number are stated to be due to tuberculosis of the bowels, and those between one and two, 11 per cent. were due to intestinal diseases, that 156 out of every 1,000 infants born during the year died, and that we may safely say that a majority of those deaths are directly or indirectly due to the bacteria introduced into the body in the milk."

The statements are startling if true, but how was it known that 8 per cent. died of tuberculosis if post mortem examinations were not held, without which it was mere guess work.

The assertion that a majority of the deaths of infants was due to the bacteria introduced into the body in the milk needs something more than Sec. Abbott's compilation to establish its truth, as his report was probably in great part made up of physicians' guesses.

It is very easy to unload ignorance and uncertainty upon the milk supply. If the causes of deaths were diagnosed correctly, where is the proof that the milk caused them? In the cases reported, how was it known that there were any injurious bacteria in the milk without being tested before it was given to the children?

No mention is made of other food or "treats" that are handled by many persons, or of the carelessness of mothers, nurses, relatives and friends, or of dogs and cats after they have been gnawing bones for the putrid meat, or eating rats after they have been in sewers or other filthy places, which might have caused the deaths reported. Now, so far as my observation goes, fully one-half, and sometimes I think that the primary cause of nearly all of the sickness of infants is the manner of feeding and the care of them.

When a child frets or cries, the natural solicitude of the mother or nurse prompts her to feed it, and this is repeated many times, day and night; mixing new food with several other messes in all stages of digestion, or indigestion, with the result of a deranged stomach and bowels, colic and vomiting, the latter of which acts like a safety-valve. The effect of this treatment is the same whether the milk is furnished from the cow, or from the natural source. If the treatment continues the chances are that the child will die, when it is an easy way out to report that death was caused by tuberculosis of the bowels, due to bacteria in the milk.

I called on a gentleman the other day, who keeps calves upon his cows for the purpose of making veal. A large percentage of the calves have intestinal trouble, which he says is caused by over-feeding. He is a bright man, but unless he has read the up to date accounts of the deadly microbe, he doesn't know but he cures them with a simple treatment. On page 8, the lecturer says: "It is not improbable that tuberculosis plays quite a minor part in the sickness and mortality due to milk."

If milk is such a dangerous fluid as the above indicates, it is really wonderful that so many of us live, and it is advisable to shut the door to the milk, butter and cheese dealers until something is done about it. I am in favor of all necessary precautions, but to make milk the scape-goat for so much sickness and death, as well as ignorance, seems to call for a protest. We would meet our fate more manfully if we could go the table with clubs in our hands, prepared to defend ourselves against an open enemy, but what are we going to do without the apparatus and skill to pursue, run down and capture the deadly bacteria?

If milk is such a dangerous food,

when we put it in the best condition of which we are capable, is it not a crime to put it upon the market? As pasteurization, which destroys the life but leaves the poison of bacteria in the milk, cannot be depended upon, we appear to be cornered. I was about to suggest the method adopted in some places of driving the cows around to the customers, but instead of milking it for them, let them take it as the calf does; but this will not do, for it is said that bacteria go up the cow's teats from outside. It was comparatively unknown until recent years that the dreaded bacteria infested milk to our injury. Many exposed milk to the air to improve the cream, yet parents brought up large families of children in happy ignorance of the danger lurking in their food. But it will not do to say that part of the supposed danger is caused by its discovery. There has been a great advance in the care and cleanliness of milk in the last twenty-five years.

Farmers have better stables, cleaner cows, take better care of milk, and use more ice than formerly, but still the alleged danger confronts us. Consumers are badly frightened at times by what they read, but whether it is a benefit to them or others is questionable. I do not doubt the lecturer's ability, or the value of his researches, but think that he has been led by unreliable sources to theoretically accuse the milk supply of more than it is in practice guilty of.

Thomaston. ERASTUS LERMOND.

HELP AS WELL AS TEACH THE BOYS.

The dull weather and showers have revived the drooping grass and the general appearance of the fields is much more encouraging and soon we will have to get ready to gather in what there is for us. Surely this is an age of progress and it is true that man has sought out many inventions. Thought and study have made such progress in the development of so many useful things to lighten the labor of the husbandman that I often wish that the man of fifty years ago could see how we do things on the farm to-day. I can remember when the first stove was brought into my boyhood home. Before that time the brick oven was heated once a week, and in it were cooked beans, brown bread, apple and pumpkin pies, all sweetened with molasses. "We never saw any white sugar. Father used to buy three pounds of brown sugar and it was kept in a little tin trunk to be used when we had company; then the little shed roofed tin baker was set before the fire in the fireplace, and live coals pulled out on the hearth, over which was placed the spider with three legs and thus our victuals were prepared day after day, and knowing nothing beyond this we were happy.

Now everybody knows the difference to-day on the farm in doors and out, so I will not rehearse it, but there is one thing I wish to speak of and that is how I taught a young man to mow. One of my neighbors wished me to help him in haying. He had a nephew, a young man whose father was a minister. The boy was 16 years old and able bodied. His grandfather had fitted him out with a scythe and snath such as he had on hand. Well, I got there in the morning before the old gentleman was ready to go into the field but he told me where to mow. Said I to the boy,

"How do you like haying?"

"O, quite well, I mow along behind grandpa."

"Is your scythe all right?"

"I don't know, I guess so."

I examined it and said,

"You don't want so much difference in the ribs, nearer parallel with each other; the right hand one little the highest, if either."

Then I stood the heel of the scythe on the ground with the scythe towards my left hand, and took hold of the point of the scythe and with my right hand I took hold of the rib the farthest from the scythe. Then I pushed them apart and found the scythe turned down too easily at the point and would draw hard in stout grass, so I bent it up so it would draw strong.

"Now," said I, "stand up straight, keep your right foot well forward and don't swing back only far enough to set in and when your scythe is done cutting the grass let it stop and not throw the grass you have mowed off your swath." We started in; the grass was timothy, stout enough to be spread. I kept telling him how to do and he learned fast, and every swath he mowed faster. After we had mowed four times round grandpa came out and supposed the boy would set in behind him, but he had no trouble in leading off and did not mow behind that day.

C. F. BRETT.

AYRESHIRE CATTLE.

We are glad to note the advent of more Ayreshire cattle in our state. There is no better milk for family use nor for children's food than Ayreshire milk. We fully believe there is no breed of cows among us that will furnish milk at so economical a cost to the producer as well-bred Ayreshires. We contend, too, there is no breed of cows better fitted to meet our New England conditions of soil and situation than this same Ayreshire breed. Wherever, then, the making of milk for city market is the business the Ayreshire breed is worthy more attention than it has heretofore received among us.

The Proof of the Pudding
..Is in the Eating..



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1000

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.



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JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.
ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

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Mr. E. S. Gifford is calling on subscribers in Kennebec county.

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WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE.

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose. To have a good time on the earth: The best of its pleasures are free unto those Who know how to value their usings.

The sweetest of music the birds to us sing. The loveliest flowers grow wild. The finest of drinks gushes out of the spring—All free to man, woman and child.

No money can purchase, no artist can paint, Such pictures as nature supplies. Forever, all over, to sinner and saint. Who use to advantage their eyes.

Kind words and glad looks and smiles cheer and brave. Cost nothing—no, nothing at all; And yet all the wealth Monte Cristo could have.

Can make no such pleasure befall. To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air.

Honest toil, the enjoyment of health, Sweet slumber refreshing—these pleasures we share Without any portion of wealth.

Communion with friends that are tried, true and strong. To love and be loved for love's sake—In fact, all that makes a life happy and long. Are free to whoever will take.

—Selected.

A severe drought in Maine and an equally severe deluge in Texas are the conditions at the present time.

The saving grace of the rainfall the past week was realized fully by the citizens of Maine. It brought life, hope and vigor to plant, shrub, tree and animal, as well as man.

In the Young Folks' column will be found a most interesting letter from a friend who is now in California, but formerly resided at Riverside, Me. We are always glad to hear from her.

The consolidation of railroads goes on, the Boston and Albany being the last. There is no question but expenses can be reduced by combining, and surely, if slowly, the public is to be benefited by reduced rates of travel and freight.

New leaves are appearing on the trees stripped by the caterpillars, but it must be at the expense of the vitality of the tree. It might be well to give them extra attention and some fertilizing material during the balance of the season.

The heartfelt sympathy of every citizen will go out to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williamson, who again have been called to follow a loved child to its resting

place on the hillside, Edwin Burleigh Williamson, aged 3½ years. Surely this couple have been deeply afflicted during the past few years.

The report is current that while delegates from the Czar have been attending the international disarmament conference called at his suggestion, other representatives have been in this country placing orders for \$8,000,000 worth of new armament to be delivered at the earliest possible date.

The Bangor Commercial is selling because President Harris of the University of Maine receives the meagre salary of \$3,600 and house rent, comparing this with salaries paid in the West, evidently overlooking the fact that expenses are lighter here than there, and Maine not as wealthy as Minnesota.

The moving picture is to be utilized in tracing the growth of a tree. The division of vegetable pathology at Washington, now has a device of this sort in operation in one of its green houses, photographing the growth of a small oak tree. The machine works automatically, taking a picture each hour. At night an electric light is thrown into circuit as the exposure is made. The machine has been running about two weeks and will be kept going about two weeks longer on its present subject. When the series of pictures is completed it will be possible to reproduce the growth of the plant.

General Fred Funston, the intrepid leader, writes in a letter to a friend in Washington, D. C., dated Manila, May 13, the following: "On general principles I am not an expansionist, but I believe that since we were, by an unfortunate train of circumstances, thrown into this thing, we should stay with it to the bitter end, and rattle these bullet-headed Asians until they yell for mercy. After the war I want the job of professor of American history in Luzon University, when they build it, and I'll warrant that the new generation of natives will know better than to get in the way of the band wagon of Anglo-Saxon progress and decency."

President Tucker paid a handsome compliment to journalism in his baccalaureate sermon at Dartmouth, and incidentally took occasion to protest against the idea that journalism consists merely of purveying the news: "I do not accept the idealized statement of Lord Rosebery, who would eliminate the editorial page from the newspaper. When the journalist has the truth of the fact in his possession and has given it to us, his professional work has just begun. He is to interpret and apply the current fact. He is to use it according to his insight for the development of public sentiment. The professional value of journalism lies in opinions as well as in facts. A newspaper must have a policy if it would satisfy the professional demands upon journalism. The journal of opinions, fair, consistent, urgent opinions, is still the consistent of nations."

Walter W. Flint, a weather observer, Concord, N. H., gives out some interesting figures as to the present phenomenal dryness. During the month of June, rain fell on eight days to the amount of 1.04 inches. The rainfall of June, 1898, was 3.10 inches, and the average of the last 4 June is 3.20. The precipitation of .32 of an inch, is the smallest May precipitation on the records of the New England section of the weather bureau. The total precipitation for April, May and June, 2.55 inches, greatest precipitation for these three months was in 1857, 14.87 inches; in 1875, 13.06 inches, and in 1847, 14.66. Before this year the smallest records were in 1869, 6.17 inches; in 1873, 4.99 inches; and in 1880, 5.67 inches. The average is 9.25 inches. The total precipitation of the year thus far is 13.38 inches. That of the first six months of 1898 was 20.30 inches. The average is 18.45 inches.

It is easy to charge intemperance upon the people of Maine, or any other state, but we do not believe the preacher in Portland was justified, when, on Sunday, he declared that 50 per cent. of the city was intemperate. He said that the liquor traffic is "tremendously entrenched in Portland" by reason of the enormous demand, the political influence exerted by the saloon-men, practically sufficient to insure their protection in the business, and because the traffic is associated intimately with other lines of business. He said that a minister recently went to an official and asked him to enforce the law. He replied: "It may surprise you to learn that you are the only one who has asked me to enforce the prohibitory law, and it may surprise you still more to learn that many of our best citizens have come to me and asked me not to enforce it." There is intemperance of speech as well as drink, and false charges always react to the injury of a reform.

THINK! THINK! THINK!

Asking a well known authority the cause for the apparent indifference touching certain grave questions, his reply was, "Because men do not think." In the multiplicity of books, papers, periodicals and helps pouring in on every hand the danger of losing grasp of the main question and working the problem to a final issue led to the answer given. To such an extent has this been carried that the magazines most largely sought are those which present in most condensed form the epitome of current thought and events. Instead of inspiring thought these serve to check by presenting concrete conclusions. The man with a single weekly newspaper thinks as he labors, works out the problems presented and becomes fixed in his individual conclusions. Under such conditions judgment is slowly formed but when so formed it stands.

Under present conditions there is danger that the magnitude of the questions confronting man may overwhelm. At the same time the only hope for future success lies in the well digested thought of the individual citizen. Especially does this apply to the farm and farm home.

Keeness of vision and alertness of mind are necessary to go in advance of the strong arm and earnest will, and the farmer who thinks most is he who grasps most of the situation. In the years there has come a multiplication of pests which destroy and no formula for their destruction can be safely applied by an unthinking mind. So complicated has this one question become that a knowledge of the life habits of this myriad of pests becomes absolutely necessary. Beyond that is the demand for thought, that by it a clearer insight may be obtained into the why and how, that these agents may be controlled without risk or damage to human life. So, too, the housewife, as she toils for dear ones, must be clearly conscious that social life and the drift to great centres combine to break in upon the simplicity of the home, disturb the ordinary channels and require that she, too, think more sharply as she works, in order that the sweet home life and influence may continue to hold to the higher lines of service right at hand.

Think! Think as you hold the handles of the plow or drive the cultivator down the corn rows. Investigate as to why one portion of the field is making more promising growth than another. Why very frequently take the grind out of toil. These are the test days of the farmer, and if you can determine what will increase the crop yield you have solved big problems. This can't be done by saying, "it's too wet," or "it's too dry," but the intelligent farmer will and does give the cultivation that existing conditions require; with him brain guides muscle.

OUR NATIONAL DANGERS—REAL AND UNEQUAL.

One of the most comprehensive addresses of the year is that of Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore before one of the secret societies at Cambridge, last week, in connection with the commencement exercises at Harvard College. It merits thoughtful consideration: "Less than a half year's space separates us to-day from the 100th anniversary of Washington's death. Of the great services of that great man to his and our country, I deem none greater than the wise counsel of his farewell address. The farewell address says: 'Europe * * * must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. * * * Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. * * * Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?'

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as it may seem to different minds, but in neither event certainly, our situation is no longer 'detached and distant.' Mt. Vernon is nearer for any purpose to London or Paris or Berlin to-day than it was to Cambridge when these words were written; for some purposes it is nearer to Pekin or Calcutta or Cape Town.

I am as far apart as any one can be from those 'statesmen' who would attest and celebrate our national maturity by an uproarious display of national vanity and folly, much like a boy who smokes and gets tight to show that he is a man; but our national maturity has come, and with it, in a material sense, national greatness, and, although we may determine in some measure how we shall meet the attendant dangers, we cannot choose not to meet them. The question is not whether we would have them come sooner or later; such was the question before us 18 months ago. But to-day they are here; we can no more dissipate them by shutting our eyes than the ostrich eludes its enemy when it buries its head in the sand.

However great my regard for them, I see a serious danger in the presence among us of many philanthropists, humanitarians and social reformers, eminently well-meaning and generally intelligent people, but to whom could be appropriately addressed St. Paul's words to the Thessalonians: 'We beseech ye, brethren, * * * that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business.'

The national danger lurking in the degeneracy of our public men may become yet more manifest after war has become a fact. Treason in such form as Benedict Arnold's is too unusual to be greatly feared, but a failure in official duty which would differ from it morally less in kind than in degree is, to say the least, by no means inconceivable. Can we be assured that some future president will not 'give aid and comfort' to the public enemy by selecting or retaining in some position of the highest responsibility, even as the administrative head of the army itself, some influential politician grossly and notoriously unfit to be thus employed? And if this be possible, is it any less possible that at critical times high military command may be unworthily held as the fruit of political intrigue or personal favoritism? May it not happen that our soldiers shall be shamefully neglected, that recognized abuses shall remain without remedy, that detected misconduct shall be condoned, because to right these wrongs may be, or may be thought, bad politics?

Painful as is this odious picture, even to the imagination, we must endure its contemplation if it would do our part as good citizens, as honest men, to make certain that our country shall never hereafter offer it to a disgusted world. To some of my hearers the thought may occur, for these evils and, indeed, for all those springing from warfare, an obvious and sufficient safeguard is a policy of peace, and that scandals in the organization or administration of our army would be surely avoided had we no army at all; they, and perhaps others not quite so trenchant in their views, may also see in 'militarism' one of the gravest among those impending national dangers now overshadowing the United States.

The suggestion that we escape abuses in our army by disbanding it seems to me much like telling a dyspeptic that nothing he eats will disagree with him if he eats nothing; I can indeed conceive of a world wherein there should be no use of soldiers, as I can conceive of one wherein there should be no use of judges, lawyers, physicians and nurses.

but it is not the world I live in, and I gravely doubt whether it would be a world for the habitation of men. With all my heart I echo the words of the farewell address: 'Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, and remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it.' I have already said that I think the time has passed when we could rely with reasonable confidence upon the isolation as a sufficient protection. The time has also passed when we could avoid the responsibilities, the emitties, the perils incident to our national strength; that such are the facts is certainly no cause for vainglorious rejoicing, but, on the other hand, the facts should be resolutely accepted.

We may regret past days, but it were unworthy to whimper over them, and foolish to strive to doubt that they are beyond recall. 'Suitable establishments' sustained by 'timely disbursements' must have, not only to maintain a 'respectable defensive posture' and 'prepare for danger,' inseparable from our prospective, indeed our present position as one of the world's great powers, but also that we may, in case of need, 'choose peace or war as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.' Does this necessity involve any real danger from 'militarism'?

I am even prepared to find some compensation for the sacrifices made inevitable by the no less inevitable dangers of our new position in the vivid consciousness of national existence, in the anti-dote of partisan and sectional prejudice and to emitties of class, race or creed, which will be furnished by some experience of military life common to the entire country.

When Washington, in the words I have quoted, declared a respectable military establishment necessary to the safety and dignity of the nation he did not doubt: less expect or desire our army ever to rival those maintained to-day by Russia, Germany or France, Austria or Italy, or even England; he might have been content with but a fraction of the force deemed needful by such powers as Spain, Turkey or Japan, but he could hardly have imagined that a time would come when the United States would boast of 70,000,000 of inhabitants and an area as large as Europe, and yet rest satisfied with an 'establishment' immeasurably weaker than that of Holland or Portugal, of Sweden or of Switzerland; yet such was the sober fact when Congress declared the recent war.

With an improvidence and levity, which would be incredible had not our eyes witnessed their exhibition, Congress actually rushed into a war of aggression with nothing which could be called, by the widest stretch of imagination or courtesy, 'an army,' at its command. We may well be devoutly thankful that the weakness of our enemy gave us the precious time we so sorely needed, but we should remember that Providence may not send us two such warnings.

The vital danger, however, lies rather in possible fruits of victory than in any ill to flow from defeat. The corruption and incapacity of politicians in high office, their negligence in preparation, recklessness in provocation, unblinking readiness ever to sacrifice their country's interests to their own, may expose us to humiliating disasters and grievous losses; but, in my belief, no foreign foe will imperil our national unity or orderly freedom; these were so won and so saved for us that only our own vices can destroy them; the tablets on yonder walls are warrants to assure them from domestic revolt or outward violence.

I know there are those who hope to find a remedy in the very gravity of the threatened evil; who tell us civil service reform came from Calcutta to London, and look for good government and pure politics to come from Manila to New York. God grant, in his mercy, which has been so often and so signally shown us, which we have so ill deserved, that these may prove true prophets! But did any such passengers ever cross the seas from Manila to Madrid? And at Manila we are but on the threshold of our threatened destiny.

Our optimist tells us also, when a great burden seems about to be laid upon him, a brave man will not pray that it pass, but that he may be given strength to bear it. Have we not the best of all possible authority to ask both blessings? Yes, it is not for such as we are to choose, but may we not well, in all submission to God's goodness, yet pray that our country be not tried unduly, be not tempted beyond her strength?

SECRETARY LONG ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The eyes of the civilized world are turned to the Philippines, hoping for a solution of the problem there. Secretary Long, in a recent address, presents his views, and from his conservative position they will command attention: "At the beginning of the war with Spain," said Secretary Long, "Commodore Dewey, with the Asiatic fleet, was at Hong Kong. The declaration of neutrality by Great Britain made it imperative that the American admiral should sail away. Spain's Asiatic squadron was stationed only a few hundred miles away, at the seat of the Spanish stronghold in the Pacific. Military strategy made it clear, as Dewey's success afterward proved, that the thing to do was to strike at the heart of Spain's power in the Philippines.

After the destruction of the fleet, it was necessary for Admiral Dewey to maintain the advantage thus gained. After the conquest of the city of Manila by the army and navy, the interest of humanity, property and commerce made it compulsory upon the United States to maintain its authority and thereby prevent anarchy, riot and chaos, which would have followed the abandonment of the city by the Americans.

Personally, as I have said before, I would have been very glad if the Philippine elephant had never been put on our hands. But at the end of the war the islands were in our hands, as the result

of the destiny of war, and there was no other alternative for the President but to hold them and endeavor to maintain order until their future government could be mapped out by Congress.

In the maintenance of American authority in the Philippines, the President had in mind their future welfare and the betterment of their deplorable condition. Orders were sent to Gen. Otis to do all in his power to preserve harmony with the Filipinos, and to impress upon them the good intentions of America toward them and their future. Notwithstanding the constant efforts of Gen. Otis and the American officials to preserve peace and to avoid a conflict, Aguinaldo and his army of Tagals attacked our soldiers, who had delivered them from Spanish despotism. After their attack there was nothing left to do but to take aggressive measures until the insurgents surrender to our lawful authority, and keep the peace.

I am in favor of the most liberal form of government for the Filipinos, and I have no doubt that when they have proven that they are capable of self-government a form of government will be given them which will be acceptable. Of course the insurrection must be quelled before the matter of civil government can be decided. I believe peace will soon come in the islands. The question of their future government Congress will have to deal with.

"Official reports received by the administration show that many of the best elements in the islands are in favor of American control. When the American authority has secured good order I predict a future for the Philippines which will be one of peace, contentment and prosperity for the people there."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Manufactures are now forming more than one-third of our total domestic exports. During the last month they were 33.77% of the total domestic exports, during the three months ending with May they were 35.50%, and during the fiscal year just ending they will form a larger percentage of our total domestic exports than in any preceding year, and exceed by many millions the total exports of manufactures in any preceding year. The fiscal year 1898 showed the largest exports of manufactures in our history, \$290,097,354 and in the eleven months of the fiscal year 1899 the increase over the corresponding months of the preceding year has been \$45,104,000, so that it is now apparent that the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year now ending will be about \$335,000,000, as against the high-water mark \$290,097,354 in the fiscal year 1898.

Iron and steel continue to form the most important, or at least by far the largest item of value in the exports of manufactures. In the month of May, 1899, the exports of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, amounted to \$8,001,114, making the total for the eleven months \$84,873,842, against \$65,233,029 in the corresponding months of last year, a gain in the eleven months of over \$21,000,000. The recent advances in prices of iron and steel caused the belief that a reduction in the exports of iron and steel would follow, but certainly this has not been realized up to the present time, since the exports of iron and steel in the month of May are 20 per cent. in excess of those of April, and nearly 50 per cent. in excess of April, 1898.

A WISE REQUIREMENT.

A change in the insurance laws which took effect July 1, requires that certificate of assessment, casualty or accident companies shall be stamped with the information that the companies are not being realized up to the present time, since the exports of iron and steel in the month of May are 20 per cent. in excess of those of April, and nearly 50 per cent. in excess of April, 1898.

"This law," remarked one insurance man, "is to prevent fraud and the idea of having it modified is absurd. It is a law and that is all there is to it. Commissioner Carr will probably tell that it is not within his province to determine anything but that provided for in the laws made by the last legislature. 'This law,' he continued, 'is along the same line as the one that prohibits putting butter in boxes without a label and allowing people to buy it under the impression that it is butter. If the makers label it butter it is all right. Now some of the insurance companies wish to sell policies on the assessment plan and allow the people to think they are buying something entirely different. The law was passed for the protection of the public that does not fully understand insurance. We do not claim that the companies themselves intend to mislead the public, yet the fact remains that many people secure the policies and are surprised to find that they are assessed afterwards.'"

There are at present only two companies in the State that will have to comply with the law and they are the Masonic Equitable Association and Massachusetts Accident Association.

WISE ACTION.

The Governor and Council in the future will require that bills rendered to the state shall be fully itemized and every detail made clear. It will not do to lump sums together hereafter. A rule of the Council is as follows: No claim, demand or account rendered against the state shall be made the subject of a council order or report for payment by the chairman of any committee of the Council, unless such claim, demand or account is fully itemized as to dates, amounts and subject matter thereof.

ROO CHOLERA IN MAINE.

There is a well-founded report in circulation that the hog cholera has been found in a herd in the town of Denysville. A farmer purchased two hogs from out of the state, and they infected his herd to such an extent that 10 of them had to be slaughtered at once. It is furthermore understood that 17 other hogs of the herd that it is feared are infected, have been turned out to pasture. At the same time the cattle commission says they are helpless and the Board of Health without authority.

City News.

—While Augusta attempted no celebration, the decorations of the merchants were many of them unique and attractive.

—Augusta has been honored the past week by a delegation of fifteen young ladies from Wellesley College, enjoying the hospitality of Rev. and Mrs. Degen.

—The jumping of a single salmon below the dam last week set every fisherman's heart palpitating and before noon there was a noted pool and fish were in abundance. Thus far the few inhabitants have not been tempted to try the bait.

—A new oil stove caused a stubborn fire in the ell and stable of Frederick Hamlin's residence on Pleasant street, Monday noon. It is said the oil blazed up and ran over the stove, spreading in every direction. The loss will be fully \$1000.

—The boys or men of Augusta should be taught that vandalism is not patriotism. The police should promptly arrest those who moved signs, gates and fences or committed other offenses on any form of property, else license for further liberties will be assumed.

—As usual, the night of July 3rd was given up to noise, and before midnight several accidents had occurred, the worst being at Stanley Harrington, who in attempting to handle a cannon cracker, after being lighted, lost the thumb and part of his right hand. It is hoped the fingers may be saved.

—Every Augusta citizen should be in swelling the fund to give the poor children their annual excursion down the river. It is their only outing, and a small investment by each business man will bring big interest. Treby Johnson, at the Granite National Bank, is treasurer of the fund, to whom contributions may be sent.

—The need of a park or pleasure ground with amusement attractions and a cafe and eating house is felt by citizens of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner. All the other large cities in the state have such parks near at hand, maintained by public, or private enterprise, which are well patronized, but there is nothing of the kind within reaching distance of the Kennebec cities.

—While the old shell on Court street has been a disgrace to the city for years and should have been removed when ordered by the government a year ago or more, there is no excuse for setting fire to it and endangering other property. Its burning Tuesday night involved little loss but the injury to the adjoining building is no small item and the spirit which led to its destruction cannot be allowed to go unchecked.

—At the annual meeting of the Augusta Loan and Building Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas J. Lynch; vice president, George W. Vickery; treasurer, Treby Johnson; secretary, S. H. Leary; auditor, John W. Chase; directors for three years, P. O. Vickery, M. S. Holway and Amie Casanova. The association has had a prosperous year. Dividends to the amount of \$11,899.15 have been distributed during the past year. The dividends distributed since the organization of the association amount to \$105,505.10. This association is in excellent condition and under wise management, doing much to promote the building of substantial homes all over our city.

—In spite of the predictions of the weather prophet, Thursday, June 29, the day appointed for the "Patients' Excursion" to Isle of Springs was bright and clear. About 170 persons embarked on the steamer Islander from the Hospital wharf at 6:30 A. M., and of these about 100 were patients, this being the largest number that has ever made the trip. The boat arrived at Isle of Springs at 10 A. M., and preparations were immediately commenced for dinner which was served at 12 o'clock, beneath a tent in front of Dr. Sanborn's cottage and enjoyed by all. The remainder of the time until 2:45, at which time the boat started on its return trip, was spent in listening to a concert by the Hospital Band, which also furnished music on the boat. The ride up river was most enjoyable, the Augusta wharf being reached at 6:20 P. M. It should be mentioned that according to a talkative male patient, Queen Victoria was manifested by the patients in the various little incidents which occurred in the course of the day. Indeed, each one seemed to be enjoying this pleasant diversion from their regular life at the Hospital.

—The New York Sun has the following notice of our honored fellow citizen, Hon. J. W. Bradbury, who, at the age of 97, attends the Commencement exercises at Bowdoin College and maintains his old-time interest in all pertaining to its welfare. It says: "Mr. Bradbury is the only survivor of the class of 1825, a class that included an unusual number of men who afterward achieved reputations. Mr. Bradbury himself sat in the Senate of the United States more than 50 years ago, where he was the contemporary of Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Samuel Houston and Daniel Webster. The span of his active experience almost staggers the imagination. It is more than 60 years, for example, since his college classmate and friend, Jonathan Cilley, after living long enough to attain high political distinction, was shot by Graves of Kentucky in the celebrated duel at Bladenburg. His classmate, Nathaniel Hawthorne, was 60 years old when he died, and yet Hawthorne has been in his grave more than a third of a century. Mr. Bradbury returns to his college this year as usual, active in mind and body, and leads the procession along the path which he first walked as a graduate 74 years ago."

President A. G. Fitz of the Durham Agricultural Society is a hustler, and the premium list just issued bears evidence in the quality and number of the advertisements as well as premiums that his enterprise and zeal are locally contributed. It is evidently one of the most successful of all the premium lists received at our table.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

The Doctor Says: "I have tried calomel and all the remedies that are now in use by the profession. Still you are not cured. When I was a boy, my mother used to give me 'L. F.' Atwood's Bitters. One or two doses invariably cured. Our druggists always keep them. Get a bottle, and I know you'll be all right when I come again." They cost 25 cents only. See that he gives you the right kind, the "L. F." Avoid imitations.

REPORT OF THE Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Augusta, at the close of business, June 30th, 1899.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$452,409.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,402.50
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	125,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	100,000.00
Stocks, securities, less expenses	100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	25,000.00
Due from other National Banks	12,500.00
Due from National Banks (not included in other National Banks)	25,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	10,000.00
Checks and other cash items	9,250.00
Notes of other National Banks	12,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickel, and cents	2,750.00
Lawful money reserve in hand	10,000.00
Total	\$881,409.51
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$250,000.00
Surplus fund	90,000.00
Undivided profits	25,000.00
Reserve for contingencies	25,000.00
Due to other National Banks	115,000.00
Due to other National Banks (not included in other National Banks)	12,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	30,000.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,750.00
United States deposits	100,000.00
Total	\$881,409.51

STATE OF MAINE, COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.
I, C. S. HICHOX, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, this 3d day of July, 1899.

W. G. BOOTHBY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:

JACOB HOLWAY, LENDALL TITCOMB, JAMES W. NORTH.

ALLEN PARTRIDGE, Agent, Augusta.

JAS. B. DRAKE, Sec. & Gen. Man.

PARIS GREEN, Insect powder, White House, 101-103, Broadway, New York.

REID'S OLD FASHIONED, 101-103, Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF A. G. AUGUSTA.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

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REPORT of the Condition of the First NATIONAL BANK at Augusta, in the State of Maine, at the close of business, June 30th, 1899.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts, secured and unsecured	\$452,409.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,402.88
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	126,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	5,000.00
Real estate, mortgaged and unmortgaged	160,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	25,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	2,741.00
Due from approved reserve agents	110,583.22
Checks and other cash items	9,200.88
Notes of other National Banks	1,270.00
Fractional paper currency, nickel and copper	106.69
Lawful money reserve in bank	
Specie	22,029.30
Legal tender notes	1,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,800.00
Total	\$861,456.85

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$250,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	25,440.33
Due to other National Banks	11,770.00
Due to other National Banks (not reserve agents)	12,060.00
Individual deposits subject to check	300,026.34
Checks outstanding	1,750.50
United States deposits	100,000.00
Total	\$861,456.85

STATE OF MAINE, KENNEDY, ss: L. S. Hickman, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. S. HICKMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of July, 1899.

W. G. BOOTHBY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: O. CARROLL, Director.

JAMES W. DRAKE, President.

Kennecott Steamboat COMPANY.

SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Daily Service Except Sundays.

Commencing Monday, July 19, 1899, steamer "Della Collins" will leave Augusta, daily except Sunday, at 1:30, Hallock, at 2:00, and Boston, at 3:00. The steamer will leave Gardiner daily, except Sunday, for Boston, at 1:30, and at 4:30, for Boston and Portland, at 5:00.

Returning, leave Boston every evening except Sunday, at 8:00, and Gardiner, at 9:00, for Augusta, at 10:00. The steamer will leave Augusta, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30, for Hallock, at 2:00, and Boston, at 3:00.

Fares between Augusta, Hallock, Gardiner, and Boston, \$2.00; Augusta, Hallock, and Boston, \$1.50; round trip \$2.50; Bath and Portland, \$1.00; round trip \$2.00.

ALEX. PARKER, Agent, Augusta.

JAS. B. DRAKE, Pres. & Gen. Agent.

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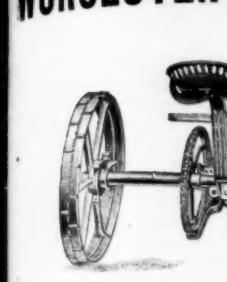
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WORCESTER



Will cut more grass for less money than any other mower on the face of the earth.

Beware of imitations. There is but one WORCESTER BUCKEYE, and it is made at Worcester, Mass.

Look for Trademark

Don't fail to see the 1899 machine.

WORCESTER HORSE RAKES satisfy everybody—are made to last.

BULLARD HAY TEDDERS—the standard tedder of the country.

...MANUFACTURED BY...

THE RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO. WORCESTER, MASS.

County News.

George S. Lator has leased the farm, including tools, stock and boats of the late L. P. Hersey, East Whithrop, for a term of years, also the lower island.

Miss Gertrude Kidder, who for the past three years has taught in the primary schools of Waterville, has resigned her position to accept a similar one in Bangor, Me.

KEST'S HILL. Prof. Trefethen, acting president, has just returned from a trip to Middletown, Conn. Prof. Newell's family will spend the summer at East Portland, Conn.

At Kent's Hill seminary has resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. McKenney of Portland. Work is going on in the new building for the new building.

Chase Hall is undergoing extensive repairs.

At the close of the commencement exercises at Colby, President Butler announced that a pledge of \$75,000 has been made to the college by Mr. Rockefeller, forthcoming in the near future.

Also that the Women's building is assured, through provision in the will of a friend, who pledges this fine gift on condition that agitation on the subject cease and that no attempt be made to fix upon the identity of the donor at this time, the condition being that the donor's name shall not be given to the public while she lives.

At about 2:30 Tuesday afternoon, Oakland was visited by a most terrific thunder and wind storm. The first bolt of lightning struck the Somerset railroad bridge between the first and second bridges, and the second bridge was struck by a bolt of lightning, and the bridge was damaged to a considerable extent by the wind. Six chimneys were blown down.

Joseph Baldo was struck by lightning and killed. Baldo sustained a bad shock from which it is feared he may not recover. At Benton Falls the property of the Somerset Fibre company was damaged to a considerable extent by the wind. Six chimneys were blown down.

State News.

No relative of John McDonald, who committed suicide by hanging in the Auburn police station, Wednesday morning, has yet been found. The identity of the body is complete.

Capt. Israel Snow, one of the most prominent citizens in this section of the State, died Sunday morning, after an illness of several months. Capt. Snow was the senior member of the firm of I. L. Snow & Co.

The coroner's jury which investigated the death of Mrs. Sarah Humphrey at the Elm street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railroad, Yarmouth, June 24, rendered a verdict, June 28, blaming the railroad company for not maintaining proper care or a flagman at the crossing. This finding was the first of its kind in this place within six months by express train.

The celebrated Kebo Valley Clubhouse, near Harbor, in which all the large, social functions were held for the past 12 years, was destroyed by fire, Saturday night, ending a loss of \$40,000. The origin is unknown, but it is supposed that the high pressure electric light wires in the basement room, where the fire was first discovered about 8 o'clock. The high wind fanned the flames, and as there were no means of fighting the building was quickly reduced to ashes.

Exeter had a bad fire, Monday, which destroyed the residence of Geo. S. Hill, the Hill place, and the public hall at the place. The fire caught about 12 o'clock. The fire caught about 12 o'clock. The fire caught about 12 o'clock.

The Dorchester Dix Memorial association of Hampden erected a liberty pole on grounds in Hampden, July 4, in memory of Miss Dix, that the flag loved and honored may wave over her birthplace until the society is able to erect a more enduring monument. The Dorchester Dix Memorial association is a national society, incorporated under the laws of Maine and organized at Hampden, April 15, 1899. The aim of the association is primarily to raise a sufficient sum in the form of honorary membership fees to erect a monument to Miss Dix, who became famous through her efforts to ease the sufferings of the soldiers during the Civil War.

The treasurer of the association is Frank P. Parks, the convicted murderer of Mary Taylor of Kittery, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Miss Dix, who became famous through her efforts to ease the sufferings of the soldiers during the Civil War.

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less framework, the sordid environment of the home to which Eliza Martin was coming back. It softened, but could not cure, its unloveliness.

Higher still it had to climb before it could pierce the leafy crowns of the orange trees and the laurestinas that flung sheltering arms about the stately white pillared house, whose lonely occupants were looking forward eagerly to the home coming of Adrien Strong.

CHAPTER V.
There came the moment for every sentiment when the sound of crying need for sympathy, its demand for audience of a nearer and more palpable than the ear of the invisible One, processes with imperious importunity, when the temptation to examine the workings and the conclusions of one's own conscience by the light of outside criticism waxes too strong to be withstood.

That being the fortunate who in the moment of the heart's indiscretion finds an auditor at once discreet and courageous.

Strong Martin's moment of temptation came to him when to the impalpable darkness of his doubt shadowed and perplexed consciousness was superadded the physical darkness of a starless midnight, when he and Seth apparently had the whole world to themselves, without in the least knowing what to do with it. When Caneel all its spirit blue and diamond brightness, eclipsed, stretched black and limitless over their unsheltered heads, seeming to touch the dark crowns of the tall trees, closed in about them, erect and shadowy sentinels guarding the small clearing known as Nevitt's Landing.

He and Seth were waiting for the boat that was to bring Liza home.

Much anxious thought and careful preparation had been expended in anticipation of that momentous event. Mrs. Strong had gone the length of proffering her own horses and carriage, with Deborah, the highly accomplished coachman at the mansion, thrown in. The offer had traveled from the big house to the overseer's house in company with a huge bunch of heliotrope in fragrant bloom.

Strong, as spokesman for the family, had declined the offer with a promptness that bordered on ungraciousness.

By reason of his college training and consequent superior knowledge of the world, Strong had stepped immediately into a sort of domestic dictatorship pressed upon him by the loving suffrages of the whole family. That matter of the governor's coach he had settled crisply.

"No, I don't want it, mother. Let my sister begin right. She is coming home to us, not to the people up at the mansion. She has been kept in the dark long enough. The wagon that takes you into town is quite good enough to bring your daughter out of it. She might as well learn from the word 'go' that she belongs to an entirely different class of people from the Strongs."

Seth nodded his shaggy head approvingly at each period. "Barnin' a sort of savage snap in your voice, Strong, I like to hear such good, hard horse sense from the lips of him we was 'fear'd would come home sp'it for ev'ry thing but books. You're gettin' holt y' things by the right end, boy, and I'll back you up in it."

He further signified his entire approval of Strong's independent attitude by a vigorous slap on his shoulders, then went off whistling softly to see that the two mule wagon was nicely swept out and to select a pair of reliable animals.

The longer he pondered Strong's peculiarly acrid way of talking about the people at the big house the more perplexed he grew. He mentally resolved to "get it all out of the boy" while they should be waiting for the boat, which was sure to be late that

This I Will Do!

I will pay \$100 reward for any case of colic, horse ail, curbs, splints, contracted cords, or similar trouble, that will not cure. It is

Tuttle's Elixir

will not cure. It is the only medicine under the name of the age, and every horse should have a bottle always on hand. Locates lameness when applied to the remaining points on the pastern.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, 27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Trains in Effect June 26, 1899.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 12:40 P. M. 12:55 (night), and 7:20 A. M. 1:10 P. M. and 1:10 P. M. via Lewiston and Bangor. Leave Bangor, 12:15 P. M. 1:10 P. M. and 1:10 P. M. via Lewiston and Portland. Leave Portland, 12:15 P. M. 1:10 P. M. and 1:10 P. M. via Lewiston and Bangor.

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Horse.



A. H. Merrill will do the starting in the Eastern Mile track circuit at Hon. Frank Jones's track, Dover, N. H., at Rigby Park, Portland, Me., at the New England breeders' track at Keeneland, Mass., and at the races at Pittsfield.

The most valuable horse for the farmer is the fast walker, the animal which, on the plow, harrow, cart or wagon, moves at a smooth, steady gait without lagging. Say what we may about great roadsters, they are as scarce as hens' teeth, save among the fast walkers. A fast walker is always a free roadster.

George W. Leavitt of Boston, states that he is constantly receiving letters from men who are willing to pay from \$800 to \$1,000 apiece for horses that suit them. A few months ago these men would not pay more than \$300 or \$400. This only proves the change claimed in the situation. It also carries another lesson, that of quality. Buyers are not purchasing green goods as formerly. The finished product is what they want, and the prices named cover fitting as well as breeding.

The owner of a well bred and serviceable stallion, says Columbus, of any variety or breed is a public benefactor. The same may be written of the owner of a valuable male animal of any and all other breeds of domestic animal life. On the other hand, the party engaged in propagating scrub animals of any description is a public detriment. Lovers of the horse should see to it that enterprising owners of stallions are given an opportunity to realize a fair profit upon their investment.

NEWTON CENTRE, Oct. 16, 1898.
DR. S. A. TUTTLE.

Dear Sir: I will say that Dr. Tuttle's Elixir is the best thing I ever saw for sprains or lame horses. I have a horse; some of my friends told me that my horse had a sprain. I said, "He may have." He was lame. I bought two bottles of Dr. Tuttle's Elixir of J. N. Danforth of Brighton. I applied it the whole length of his limb. It took hold in the hook joint; he is now all right. Also the Family Elixir is a fine household medicine. Yours truly,

J. A. McLELLAN,
Carpenter and Builder.

REMARKABLE RACING.

The opening day of the light harness meeting of the Granite State Park, last week, was a great success. Nearly a thousand people saw Hon. Frank Jones's horse Kingwood win the 2:40 trot in straight heats. Fast time was the order of the day in each of the races. Tomboy, owned by Mr. Jones, also captured the 2:13 trot and gave the talent quite a shock. In the third heat of the 2:14 pace, Potter, who was driving Daniel, was called to the stand by the judges and removed, as in their opinion the mare was being pulled. Driver Marsh was put up behind the mare, but he was unable to land her in better than sixth place, and Potter was allowed to drive the last heat of the race. Charles Sumner took a new record of 2:10½ in the second heat of the race. 2:16 in 2:40 race in June is very fast time. Look out for Kingwood. Summaries:

2:40 TROT, PURSE \$500.
Kingwood, b. g. by Red Wilkes (Marsh), 1 1 1
Allen, by W. H. Allen (Trout), 2 2 3
Waco, b. m. (Kinney), 3 4 4
Oscar, b. g. (Cherry), 3 4 4
Number Eight, b. g. (Cherry), 4 5 6
Time, 2:16½, 2:18½, 2:20½.

2:13 TROT, PURSE \$500.
Tomboy, b. m. Edgemare-Rena (Simmons by Simmons) (Marsh), 3 1 1
Little Dick, by Harry Hummer, 4 3 3
Ben, ch. g. (McDonald), 4 3 3
Slick, ch. g. (Bowen), 5 6 4
Valence, ch. g. (Houghton), 6 7 4
Zambia, b. g. (Cattcomb), 7 8 4
Time, 2:13½, 2:14½, 2:15½.

2:14 PACE, PURSE \$500.
Charles Sumner, b. s. Fr. Chimes (Helen Almont, by Almont Jr., (Reckers), 2 1 1
Belty Gold, b. m. Robert Ryan (Clay Pot, by Crittendon) (Clark), 3 2 4
Kelvin, ch. g. (Elliot), 4 3 3
Daniel, b. m. (Potter, Marsh), 4 3 3
Little Den, b. m. (Cherry), 5 6 4
Sano Wilkes, ch. g. (Trout), 6 7 4
Division, b. m. (Trout), 7 8 4
Time, 2:13½, 2:14½, 2:15½.

THE FARM HORSE.

Besides raising horses for market it might be wise for breeders to consider the right kind of horse to raise for the farmer. There are hundreds of thousands of horses used on the farms of this country, and this number must be renewed in part every year. The farmer is really the greatest factor in the horse market to-day, and a little consideration of his needs is necessary. In the past, worn-out, sore-footed car horses have gone to the farms, and because of their cheap price many farmers bought them. But there are no more car horses to pick up cheap, and farmers are looking for good, serviceable horses peculiarly adapted to their work.

Strength is not the sole requisite in a farm horse. The true farmer's horse is one equally serviceable in dragging the plow and trotting to market with a light wagon. The farm horse should thus be a cross between the draft and road horse. Courage, determination and quickness in taking hold of loads are very important qualities in this kind of horse. An animal weighing 1,100 pounds with these good qualities will often be more serviceable than the team that weighs hundreds of pounds more. A quick, steady walker is very essential. Did you ever stop to compute how many days' work you could save in plowing a field with a quick walking horse? The animal that

gets over the ground rapidly saves time and money to the owner. A slow walker is poorer for farm work than

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer,
ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
State Treasurer,
L. W. JONES, Dexter.
Executive Committee,
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
HON. R. E. BROWN, Auburn.
L. W. JONES, Dexter.
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.
BOYDEN BEAUCHAMP, East Eddington.
Grange Gatherings,
July 29—Penobscot Pomona, Orrington.
Aug. 5—Kennebec Pomona, Manchester.
Aug. 12—Androscoggin Pomona, Ea. Holton.

At the last meeting of Manchester grange before the vacation was held, June 30, a good number were present. One candidate was instructed in the third and fourth degrees, a good programme was presented, a very interesting paper was read by Mrs. A. W. Batchelder of Winthrop grange.

WALDO COUNTY GRANGE MEETING.

A very large and interesting meeting at Waldo County Pomona was held June 23d, with Northern Light grange, Winterport. Fifteen granges were represented and every officer present. Penobscot was well represented; a class of ten was instructed in the fifth degree. Remarks for good of the order were made by J. R. Wilson, H. White, C. Clements, J. Ellis, F. Foster, L. Jones and D. Dyer. Recession was then taken. The afternoon session was opened with music by the choir. The address of welcome was given by Dr. White, and the response by H. R. Dawson. The topic, "Taxation in Maine being unequal and unjust, What is the Duty of the Patrons of Husbandry in relation to it?" was ably discussed by Frank Porter, H. R. Dawson, J. Ellis, J. Wilson, L. Jones, H. Hammons, I. Durham and D. Dyer. Dr. Dawson told where some of the money went to that we pay for taxes; also how some of the men that are sent to the legislature are induced to vote for bills that increase the taxes. He said we must look up the matter in the granges and unite on the best man, regardless of party, and before we elect him, make him promise to stand by the farmers. The discussion was quite interesting and the time for closing the question came altogether too soon. The literary entertainment was as follows: Music by choir; essay by Willard Ferguson; song by Sister Porter; recitation, Nora Nealey; declamation by Chas. Smith; recitation by Mary Clements; declamation, Josiah Addison; song by George Clements, a man 85 years old. The next meeting will be with Frederick Ritchie grange, Waldo, August 15th, with the following programme: Opening exercises; conferring fifth degree; report of granges; appointment of committees; noon recess; music; address of welcome by Ethel Staples; response by L. W. Hammons; topic, "Which is the more profitable, to utilize the Hay on the Farm, or Sell it at 100 per ton?" to be opened by J. G. Harding; remainder of the programme to be furnished by Frederick Ritchie grange.

C. A. LEVANSKILLER.

GRANGE QUESTIONS.

The quarterly bulletin has issued questions for June upon three heads. First, dormancy in the grange; second, why so highly respected; third, its leading features and their relative importance. It was designed to carry this subject through June but it seems to me that the headings are so nearly related that they can be considered as one topic and upon one evening.

In regard to dormancy, I think the blame may be about equally divided between officers and members although leaders of the order, both past and present, have been sharply criticised by the grange press. The earnest work of the officers can accomplish much but when to that is added the faithful, conscientious work of all the members, then the danger of such a grange becoming dormant is indeed slight. When we consider why the grange should be so honored and respected now, we should look about us and see what it has done in the past to merit this respect. It is the universal testimony that the community which supports a grange is far in advance of places where none exists. We heard in our Pomona recently that a travelling salesman passing through the states could always tell when he was in the territory of a grange. The people were more intelligent, more refined. Again when we wish our voices heard in the halls of legislation, concentrated effort will bring it about. We are a vast number of people working together for the same purpose, overcoming the same obstacles, developing a better and higher manhood and womanhood, enhancing the comforts and attractions of our homes and maintaining inviolate our laws. The public is bound to respect such an order. It appeals to all that is noblest and best within us, and cannot be too highly valued.

The grange is a power in the land and is rightly recognized as such. Its real value is in its social and educational work, in the growth of character and the development of manhood and womanhood among its members. It is the thought power of the grange that gives it force and standing in a community and makes its influence felt in legislative halls. The origin of the order is attributed to Mr. O. H. Kelley, a native of Boston, who in 1889, being connected with the department of agriculture was commissioned by President Johnson to travel through the south and report upon their agricultural and mineral resources. He found such a state of depression and dissatisfaction among the farmers that he conceived the idea that

a system of cooperation or an association similar to Odd Fellows or Masons might be formed with advantage among the dissatisfied agriculturists. Mr. William Saunders, of the department of agriculture, assisted him and the name chosen was Patrons of Husbandry, and each branch was called a grange, the French word for farm. In April, '74, the order comprised 1,500,000 members. Its advantages are educational, cooperative and progressive and are so closely allied to each other as to make discrimination between their interests, no easy matter. The grange is maintained for social and economic purposes and should not assume any political or sectarian functions.

M. H. AITKEN.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Bro. Leavitt of the weekly *Manchester N. H. Union*, hits a head when he sees it and the following touches a question needing ventilation:
Just as soon as a boy gets old enough to write a "piece of composition" for the teacher, he thinks he is old enough to instruct the farmers in regard to their work, and the habit of writing on this subject continues with him and spreads among his sisters, and grange essays and newspaper articles are all floured with this theme. While farmers are working five hours more in a day than most other classes they are accused of neglecting their business. These complaints nearly all follow the same time and were originally founded on the experience of the country merchant who leans over his counter chatting with his customers six out of each ten hours that he is in his store and, without reflecting that he has had perhaps twenty callers and that they do not come more than once a week each, he thinks they must be lazy set to have so much time to talk with him.

This old form of abuse has gradually and in part given way to the senseless gable about "business principles," "lack of system," etc. They are continually yelping at the heels of the farmer because he does not know just how much every thing he produces has cost him in cash value. Yet that is something that never can be known very nearly. He puts the seed into the soil, tends the plant and gathers the crop, but he cannot tell whether the plant fed on the fertility that he applied with his manure pile or on what was in the soil when he bought the farm. All the education he could pick up in a lifetime would not enable him to know in the spring just how much manure would be needed by each crop nor how much would remain in the soil for the next crop if there was a surplus applied. He cannot tell how much rain there will be to dissolve the plant food nor when it will come. He can do much toward increasing the quality of his manure pile, but when it is time to use it he must take it as it is, and cannot sort it out so as to give each plant just the proper amount of the element it needs most. He may charge his bean patch with full price of the manure applied when perhaps the crop was fed by elements already in the soil and the manure was practically wasted for that crop. A man may credit his pasture with \$8 for keeping a cow through the summer, but he does not know whether he is cheating the cow that has had to browse alders and hardhacks to make as good a showing as she has, or she would have done better in the same place. Who can tell just how near how much grass grows in his pasture in any season? The man who buys his fuel knows how much it cost him, but who can tell whether the farmer's wood lot grows as fast as he uses it, or whether it is exhausting the soil faster than the annual deposit of leaves and fallen limbs make up for?

The farmer has a flock of poultry running about his place getting a good share of their living from grass in the dooryard and insects in the field. Must he charge them with insects caught or give them credit for catching them? Who can tell if his figures are correct in either case? The farmer is very much like other men in one respect; he has but one lifetime to pass here, and he must have something to eat all the time. Therefore he cannot follow the course mapped out for him by those who forget these unfortunate facts in connection with his situation. He cannot spend a lifetime studying theory and then have time to get a fortune in practicing it. When they compare agriculture with other sciences they forget or more likely never know, that making boots, sawing boards, preaching sermons and dealing out pills can all be done by certain rules which will apply to many cases alike, while nearly every move of the farmer is an experiment.

A grange essay which we have just been reading contains this:
"It is not extravagant to say that no other business in the whole range of human occupation is conducted with such utter disregard of true business methods as farming. Therefore, I contend that a thorough business education is one of the indispensable requisites for the successful farmer. While it is of the utmost importance that a farmer should have a thorough, all round education, that he should be an intelligent man of affairs, and that he should be a thorough business man, applying to his occupation all the accuracy and the judgment required in any other calling, yet the third phase of his education which I may call professional or technical training, is not less important."

As an offset to this, we heard it said during the recent political campaign in this state that a man who has been successful in his own business was not a good public official; the inference being that such a man would be narrow minded, having his abilities all developed in one direction and not broad enough in his views to do justice or plan to the best advantage in all cases. People must weigh these two ideas for themselves. The farmer needs education. He de-

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

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serves all the pleasure he can get from it, and he can make it more widely and continually useful than any other man. But just as long as our common schools are run by machinery and the cranks turned by people who are under instructions to turn so many times for a grist, and have no judgment or discretion about the material being operated on, and the machines are gauged and kept in running order by the agents of book-publishers, and children are made to waste their school days memorizing every thing that the books contain and the whole of it leading their minds away from productive industry of any kind and leaving them to come to the inevitable conclusion that the education they are being stuffed with places them above mental labor, as long, we say, as these conditions exist, just so long the mass of the people who have been subjected to this dwarfing process come out from the schools and find that they are a pack of educated imbeciles and must go to work for a living after all and have no preparation for such a course, they will have no heart to dive into the mysteries of agricultural science. They are mentally tired and sore, worn out by the long drill on subjects in which they were too young to have any interest. What we need is an educational system that will begin at the bottom and continue along the lines of usefulness in which a large share of the people must sooner or later be interested, giving more mental and physical liberty than the present system, and allowing the more natural development of the individual so that some intelligent idea can be formed by the pupil in regard to what occupation is best suited to his tastes, and then give him an opportunity to make special preparation for it.

In the evening Prof. Gowell spoke on "Sheep Husbandry," and was followed by Mr. Ellis, who made some strong points in favor of stocking the pastures of the vicinity more heavily with young animals, saying that there were dollars and cents in these pastures, and this was the only way in which they could be gotten out; and when asked, "What shall we do to get money?" he always made the reply that this was one of the ways, and probably the best way for the way of the farmers in that town and in that immediate vicinity.

This meeting was held in the hall of Star of Progress grange. This grange was organized in 1874, and has the name of Mr. Nelson Ham, who was one of the first masters of the State grange, upon its charter. Mrs. A. R. Fletcher is now master. The hall has recently been refitted throughout, is in excellent condition and makes a fine home for the grange meetings. The ladies of the grange furnished a dinner for all present. The attendance at the institute at West Winterport was very large during the day and evening. Sec. McKee spoke on the "Growing and Handling of Farm Crops in the morning, and much interest was manifested in the silage question.

In the afternoon Prof. Gowell delivered his lecture on "The Growing and Handling of Farm Crops." This subject drew out quite a good many questions from the audience, notably those from Mr. Thompson in relation to the application of farm manures. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that it was decidedly better to plow manure in, particularly for hoed crops.

In the afternoon Prof. Gowell delivered his lecture on "Breeding for Beef and the Dairy." In the evening Sec. McKee spoke on "Farmers' Opportunities," and was followed by Mr. Willis A. Luce, who spoke at some length on the "Growing of Strawberries," giving directions in relation to the preparation and cultivation of the ground, and the setting and care of the plants, together with the varieties that would be most likely to thrive in that locality. Mr. Luce closed his remarks with an earnest appeal to those present to see to it that their families were provided with an abundance of this best of all fruits, saying that it required but little extra labor, really the only essential thing being care and forethought, and a desire to succeed. Mr. Luce was followed by Mr. Joseph Ellis, the member of the board, in a few remarks giving his experience in growing cucumbers for the Boston market. Mr. Ellis named the growing of this plant as one of the opportunities by which the income of the farm might be increased, saying that he had succeeded in securing more than \$100 from one acre of land planted to cucumbers. He outlined his method of planting, the hills five feet apart each way, the ground was liberally fertilized with farm dressing and an application of about 400 pounds of commercial superphosphate to the acre. About 30 acres of cucumbers are planted in his immediate vicinity at the present season.

The attendance at the institute in Jackson was diminished somewhat by the holding of a Sunday School Convention in the same town. Still there was a fair attendance at all of the sessions, considering the heavy rain which was falling. In the morning Prof. Gowell spoke on "Breeding for Beef and the Dairy." Mr. Gowell was questioned considerably, Mr. D. K. Drake asking if it would be safe to keep a cow after she was ten years old. Mr. Gowell replied that if the cow was still a producer, showing strength, health and activity, he would certainly keep her. Mr. D. K. Drake asked whether or not producing cows were found that did not have the dairy form. The reply to this was that as form indicated capacity or function, it was impossible for an animal to be a good dairy cow without having the dairy form. When asked whether or not the dairy form was ever found outside of the dairy breeds the speaker said that it certainly was, and might be as valuable as far as the production of that particular animal were concerned as though she were a thoroughbred, but it could only be of its greatest value when it had behind it an ancestry of producing animals, which would, of course, give it the capacity of reproducing the same form and capacity in its offspring. Mr. Drake asked why not cross the Shorthorn milkers with the butter making Jerseys. The reply to this was that it would probably be too violent a cross. If crossing is ever desirable it is only between breeds that are sympathetic and that have very

time it is evident that a larger number are preparing to destroy them if they do appear, also to spray with Bordeaux mixture for rust at its first coming. Since July 1st the light soils have felt the heat severely.

Corn.
Corn is backward, wanting the warmer nights of the present week as well as rain. Many fields in the dryer sections failed to start evenly, and while there is good color and size of stalk warmer days will send it forward more rapidly. The per cent. of yield must be considerably less than last year.

Grain.
Grain like grass has suffered for lack of moisture, being lighter in the western half and heavier in eastern portion of the state. Early sown is doing better than late.

Small Fruits.
Small fruits are doing well all over the state. The strawberry crop, now rapidly passing, has been one of the best ever harvested. Central and eastern Maine will far exceed the average.

Apples.
The apple prospect grows more instead of better and save some early and fall varieties the yield will be extremely light. Here as elsewhere the eastern half of Maine promises the larger yield.

Pastures.
Pastures are holding out much better than expected and the flow of milk has been well sustained. Young stock is doing well and with a fair degree of moisture in July the growth of the year will practically be secured. It is doubtful if for 30 years there have been more young animals in the pastures of Maine than at the present time.

NOTES FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We are surely having a dry season, such as had no precedent for the last twenty years, and it has left its mark on the vegetable world. It is the weather for bugs and worms, also grasshoppers. The potato bugs are very numerous, but those who have tried the new destroyer, "bug death," say it stops them in a few hours, and does not injure the vines like Paris green.

The hay crop will be very small, about one-half of a full crop. If the rains should come now, it is too late to help the crop.

Cattle must be very cheap another fall, and old horses will be given away. The heat and dry weather have caused the apple crop to fall from the trees, and but a few will be left.

The summer campers are numerous on the many islands of our beautiful Lake Winnepesaukee, and up among all the mountains and hills can be found the tourists from the cities.

We anticipate that when the dry weather breaks we shall have it wet, very wet.

—Capt. C. H. Thompson, Machias, proposes to stock Foss island with sheep. He is having a shed built to afford them some protection in the winter time. These islands up and down the coast of Maine, which formerly were thought to be useless and valueless, are proving money makers these days to their fortunate owners.

Market Reports.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)

LIVE STOCK YARDS, July 4, 1899.

Maine Drovers.
At Brighton.
Harris & Fellows, 15 20 120
Libby Bros., 20 25 40
A. W. Bragdon, 16

New Hampshire.
At N. E. D. M. & Wood Co.
F. Farwell, 12 15 5 48
A. S. Jones & Co., 4 10 60

At Watertown.
W. F. Walling, 12 35 1 95

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.
Cattle, 2,804; sheep, 9,934; hogs, 29,304; veals, 1,021; horses, 482.

MAINE STOCK.

Cattle, 54; sheep, 20; hogs, 20; veals, 100; horses, 82.

LIVE STOCK AT OLD ENGLAND.
The total of cattle only a few head less than 2,100, together with 70 horses. Best grades of cattle 1/2c higher; common grade a shade easier. The range from 11c to 12c, sinking the offal. Demand good for the better class of cattle.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

The arrivals of cattle from the New England states was light and Maine particularly so, only a few cattle on sale for beef, and prices on such ruled steady including the best and lightest, 2 1/2 up to 3 1/2c live weight.

The sheep market shows considerable firmness. Western sheep landed here at 4 1/2c; yearling, 5 1/2c; spring lambs, 5c. Common country sheep, 3 1/2c. Hog market rules steady in its proportions with good supply and a healthy tone. Western hogs at 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, live weight. Country hogs in lots at 4 1/2c to 5c. The horse market in fair shape for the better class, but dull for common kind of horses, at a weakening in prices. Common grade horses at \$50 to \$60. Express horses at \$100 to \$150; Truck horses at \$100 to \$250.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

D. W. Bragdon sold a car load of fine cattle, well fattened, of 1000 lbs. at 5c, or thereabouts. In the lot was one pair especially nice and fat that helped out the selling also, fed by Orlando Staples of North Berwick, Me., said to be the best from that section. Harris & Fellows sold near 100 head of calves at 5 1/2c. Libby Bros. sold 2 choice cows at \$50 to \$52. Common cows, \$20 to \$25; extra cows, \$28 to \$48.



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Established 1899.
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WOOD & BISHOP CO., Bangor, Me.

THE IMPERIAL CLARON.

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FARMERS, BREED YOUR MARES TO

Imported Coach Stallion

..EBORITE..

16 hands high, weighs 1250. Stylish, fearless, sound, kind, and gets choice colts.

TERMS TO WARRANT, \$10.00.

Come and see him. **DOLLEY & FOLSOM, Readfield, Me.**

LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEEK.

The market for milk cows was very quiet; buyers did not seem to come, but with dry weather there must soon be a lack of milk, and therefore an improvement in the demand for cows. P. A. Berry sold cows at a range of \$35 to \$45. Wardwell & McIntire sold 20 cows from \$25 to \$40. H. M. Fellows sold cows from \$25 to \$45. C. W. Cheney sold 1 springer, \$30, with sales from \$25 to \$45. F. Farwell, of New London, N. H., pronounced the market quiet. A. A. Chapman sold 5 cows \$30 to \$37.50. A. W. Stanley sold 3 cows, \$40 to \$55, and sales at \$30 to \$36. S. Tracy sold 2 extra cows at \$45 each. Libby Bros. sold 1 fancy Ayrshire cow, \$60; 1 at \$50; 2 springers at \$42.50, also cows at \$30 to \$40.

Store pigs. Light market, with suckers at \$1 50 to \$2.50. Shoats, \$3 to \$5.

REMARKS.
This week the celebration of the glorious Fourth came on market day. There were, however, live stock at market, but owners made quick work by way of disposal. They had orders to fill, butchers wanted thus and so, and as live stock dealers are disposed to be accommodating stock trains arrived but on a light scale. The tone of the market did not show much firmness still various lots were required, then, too, some of the most voracious had to bring in some milk cows with the expectation of some trade on Wednesday. It is about time the milk cow demand should revive after three or four weeks of halt market. After the Fourth one would naturally suppose there would be some business in meat line.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

BOSTON, July 5, 1899.

On account of the fact that Tuesday was the 4th no market quotations for farm products have been received.—Ed.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

A very healthy tone exists, and prices are very strong with an upward tendency.

The trading is by speculators, manufacturers and traders who have bought quite freely. They have come to the conclusion that prices will go higher, and now is the time to buy, or pay more later on. For fine territory wools, 50c, clean, has been paid with freedom. Some wools have been reported as being taken for export, but no large amount, as Australian wools are practically cleaned out.

As it costs 80c strong to import fine wools of desirable quality from London, it is very reasonable that manufacturers will use home-made wools, until our market further advances. American wools are now in good supply, with the new clip being daily received.

There is considerable strength to London sales, and it is certain that fine Australian are 5 per cent. higher, while cross-breeds are unchanged.

The market for fleeces is strong, but not especially active. Ohio wools are quoted at 28c to 29c, and actual sales at the former price, and some are holding such wools at 30c to 31c, while some what quiet at 22c to 23c, while No. 1 have been at 28c, and Michigan delaine at 28c to 29c. Some unwashed Ohio taken at 19c, and unmerchantable at 21c, with more activity in 1/4 and 1/2 delaine wools at 21c to 22c.

Territory wools are selling well, with heavy transactions. The new wools are being sold readily; New Utah has sold at 15c, equal to 48c clean. Wyoming and Nevada wools have moved at from 47c to 52c, and good combing territory fine wools at 52 1/2c, clean, and some sales reported at 53 1/2c.

Pulled wools are coming into considerable notice, and B super shows activity; the larger part of the business is in a speculative way. All grades are advancing, and our quotations will be noticeably higher.

Foreign wools are slightly improving, but comparatively quiet. Australian wools in bond are generally cleaned out. Sales have been made, ranging from 30c to 38c. A considerable amount of wool has been disposed of equivalent to 67c to 75c, clean.

Receipts and sales in Boston for the week: The receipts, 24,104 bales, and sales, 6,113,800 lbs. We note the following quotations that have actually been received.

Domestic:
Ohio, 28c and above, 28c.
Michigan x, 22c.
Ohio No. 1, washed, 30c.
Michigan No. 1, 29c.
Ohio delaine, 30c to 31c.
Fine unwashed and unmerchantable, 18c to 21c.

Maine, 1/2-blood, 21c.
1/4 and 1/2-blood, 21c to 23c.
Texas, 15c to 16 1/2c.
Fees, 15c to 17 1/2c.
Eastern Oregon, 14 to 15c.
Territory, 14 1/2 to 18c.
Pulled, 20c to 24c.
Scoured, 25c to 34c.
Odds and ends, 10c to 20c.

Foreign wools:
Australian, 23c to 40c.
Carpet wools, 12c to 10c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1899.

APPLES—Eating apples, 45c to 50c per barrel. Dried, 6c to 7c. Evaporated, 10c to 11c per lb.

BUTTER—17c to 19c for choice family, 20c to 21c.

BEANS—Maine pea, \$1.40 to \$1.45; Yellow Eye, \$1.55 to \$1.65.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 9c to 10c; N. Y. Factory, 9c to 10c; Sage, 11c to 12c; new cheese, 10c to 11c.

FLOUR—Low grades, \$2.85 to \$3.00; Spring, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Roller, Michigan, \$4.45 to \$4.75; St. Louis Winter Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.35.

FISH—Cod, Shore, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Sealed herring per box, 6c to 14c.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 44c to 45c; oats, 38c to 39c; cottonseed, car lots, \$23.00; cottonseed, bag lots, \$24.00; sacked bran, car lots, \$16.00 to \$17.50; sacked bran, bag lots, \$17.00 to \$18.00; middlings, \$17 to \$19.

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